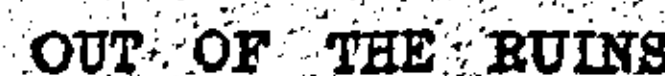
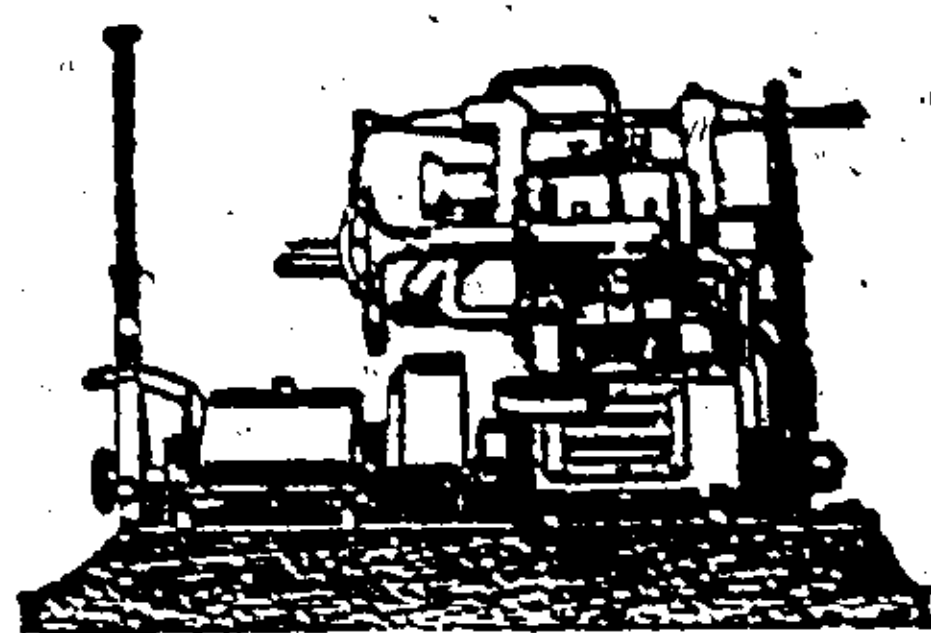


Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.





NOTICES



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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for  
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DRUGGISTS. H. W. LONDON, 10, W. 1, LONDON.  
"THERAPION" IS THE  
ONLY REMEDY ATTACHED TO CERTAIN PATENTS.

EMPTY SHIPPING PALACES

THE BREMEN OF TO-DAY.

Nothing could be sadder in  
Germany just now than the  
gigantic palaces of the ship-  
ping companies, where industry  
is stopped because there are no  
ships, says the Bremen corre-  
spondent of the *Daily News*.  
Think not only of the directors  
and the army of clerks who were  
once housed in these enormous  
offices, but of thousands of ex-  
cellent mariners, and other ship-  
folk cut off from their beloved  
blue water and condemned to a  
long period of idleness and inactivity.

The principle of ton for ton in  
return for unrestricted submarine  
warfare is as just as anything in  
the Treaty, but undoubtedly the  
people it punishes are among the  
most peaceful and enlightened in  
Germany; and the business of the  
international exchange of goods  
and passengers is one of the most  
peaceful influences this too bel-  
ligerent planet can boast.

Hamburg - American House,  
bearing on its facade the  
proud motto, "The World  
my Field," looks out on the  
empty Alster with scarcely a  
whiff of sail thereon. The  
Bremen offices of the North Ger-  
man Lloyd, finer than any palace  
I have seen, are now mostly  
occupied by food control com-  
mittees and a detachment of the  
Neske Guard within the great  
main portal. The stair reminds  
one of the Catskill Railway as it  
springs at one flight over the lofty  
ground floor to the precincts  
above. At the summit of this  
richly carpeted peak, I found  
Doctor Grewe, the financial  
director of the company, a well-  
groomed, English looking gentle-  
man.

I scarcely knew how to speak  
to this dethroned monarch when  
I remembered reading in the  
morning paper the company's  
sailing-list, wholly consisting of  
lighters bound to Hamburg,  
Cuxhaven, Emden, Lubeck,  
Danzig, Königsberg, Memel, and  
such unadventurous ports. The  
Allies have seized all our ships  
aboard, and at a fair and rea-  
sonable price taken all those at  
home over 1,600 tons, and half the  
rest," said Dr. Grewe. "We shall  
gradually, in the course of years,  
replace them, buying here and  
there, and then building, but our  
Atlantic trade for the present has  
ceased."

Meanwhile the scarcity of cargo  
in Germany was shown by the  
fact that the American food  
ships were always going back  
empty. German factories had  
certainly been busy during the  
war but they had been producing  
war goods, boots with wooden  
soles, paper clothes, paper leather,  
ersatz of every kind. The people  
would not buy these until the  
real things had all gone, and  
no neutral country would buy  
them now. Some of the new  
materials might continue in use  
after the war. One or two were  
made before 1914—for example,  
paper canvas as a groundwork  
for carpets.

"If England felt herself en-  
dangered by the depreciation of  
the German mark, she could best  
protect herself by restoring its  
value." Asked how this could  
be done, Dr. Grewe said undoubt-  
edly by an international loan,  
re-establishing the credit of the  
world. The policy prevailing  
against Germany was apparently  
the policy of Foch, and aimed at  
her destruction; "but," said the  
shipping king, "without ships  
you have not destroyed her, and  
never will."

"England has not yet realized  
how much she needs Germany.  
Each country was the other's  
best customer, and neither can  
replace the loss of the other.  
Their trade is intermixed, like  
a network—here the speaker  
joined both hands, each finger  
between two others—"you  
cannot sort it out and say 'This  
is good and that is bad.'  
Dealings are reciprocal: we  
bought cotton from England and  
sold cotton to England, and  
the same with iron, goods,  
machinery, and many other  
things."

"You are cutting your own  
flesh by trying to destroy German  
commerce, for it is a vital part  
of your own commerce, and if you  
succeeded you would find it was  
a case, not of murder, but of  
suicide."

A BAD DREAM.

Liverpool—A dream in which  
his dead mother, grandmother  
and aunt appeared to him and  
told him that he was to kill a  
desperate burglar on awakening  
prompted Harry Theman, an  
American sailor, to shoot and  
kill Samuel Emmett, a dock  
labourer. He had never seen  
Emmett before.

In greater demand by two to one  
than any other make!

**REPUBLIC**  
Internal Gear Drive  
**MOTOR TRUCKS**  
7 Models, 1 Ton to 5 Ton

The quality and service behind Republic  
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that more Republics are sold—by two to  
one—than any other make of truck.

We would like an opportunity to tell you  
more about this quality and service.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY  
**ALEX ROSS & CO.**  
25, Des Vaux Road.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR IN JAPAN.

London, Nov. 29.  
An Official Communique from the Washington Labour  
Conference shows that the eight hour day discussion had  
special reference to Japan. Mr. Barnes, for Britain, pre-  
sented a report showing that eleven hours daily were  
worked in the cotton industry, while the silk industry, em-  
ploying 900,000 employees, was working thirteen hours daily.  
Hence the report recognises the impracticability of im-  
mediately reducing the hours to western standards, but  
Japan's assurance that she will accelerate the adoption of  
the principles current in the west, it was recommended that  
she be asked to effect an early substantial reduction in the  
hours of labour. A forty-eight hour week was recommended  
for workers under fifteen years of age; sixty hours for silk  
workers; fifty-seven for other industries; also a twenty-four  
hour weekly rest day. The Japanese Labour delegate  
protested against the modifications and declared that in the  
Textile Industries there were 700,000 women living almost  
a life of slavery. The Japanese Government delegate point-  
ed out that their industries were less than thirty years old  
and they could not be expected to immediately swallow  
wholesale all the Western practices which had taken centuries  
to develop. He urged that Japan evidenced good faith by  
accepting a number of big concessions including recognition  
and encouragement of trade unions, also conventions regard-  
ing unhealthy processes, and work for women and children,  
representing a greater concession than any country made  
or was going to make.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York, Nov. 29.  
Relations between the United States and Mexico are  
strained in view of the Mexican Government's refusal to  
release the Consul agent Jenkins who was arrested after  
he was ransomed from bandits. Carranza's soldiers shot  
and killed an American named Wallace near Tampico. The  
State Department has ordered an investigation.

Washington, Nov. 29.  
The Department of Justice announces that it will  
prosecute mine owners and miners making any agreement  
to restrict production of coal.

Mexico City, Nov. 29.  
There is no foundation for the rumours of fighting in the  
capital.

NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Nov. 28.  
The new Chamber is to count 626 deputies. 61 results  
are officially known. The Republicans of the left gain 61  
seats, losing 22; the Radicals gain 20 losing 29; the Radical  
Socialists gain 10, losing 99; Republican Socialists gain 8,  
losing 15; Unified Socialists gain 15, losing 51; Dissident  
Socialists gain 6, losing 0; Progressists gain 60, losing 7;  
Action Libérale gain 47, losing 10; Conservatives gain 12,  
losing 13.

The new Minister of Education, M. Berard, is deputy  
for Basses, Pyrenees. The new Minister of Trade is M.  
Dabouis, deputy for Seine—Havas.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Rome, Nov. 29.  
It has been decided that Parliament be opened without  
the customary ceremonial, not even a procession. The King  
will not appear in full General's uniform, but in field  
uniform. Diplomats are requested to wear frockcoats.

THE MODERN CORSAIR.

Paris, Nov. 29.  
News has reached Paris that the warships Genos and  
Smyrne have made common cause with d'Annunzio, the  
modern Corsair, and collisions with the Jugo Slavs are feared.  
It is urged that the Allies should take control.—Havas.

London, Nov. 29.  
The Jugo-Slav Government has intimated to the Allies  
that any extension of d'Annunzio's activities in Dalmatia  
and Montenegro will inevitably lead to armed conflict.

NOTICES

**FOOK LEE & CO.,**  
always in stock, large quantities of  
Singles, Wire nails, Pig Lead, Pig Iron, Steel Plates,  
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FRENCH BREAD  
The Leading Bread in The Colony  
The undersigned beg to inform the Public in Kowloon  
that from the 1st December henceforth our assistants will  
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daily. All customers who wish to have "French Bread"  
are requested to register their names and addresses at  
The French Store.  
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New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

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MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD., are prepared to issue  
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品 貨 品  
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**WANTED.**—House or flat, furnished or unfurnished, about end of January, preferably for two or three years and on Peak. F. C. JENKIN, Barister, Prince's Buildings.

**WANTED.**—Competent European lady stenographer by local British firm for early New Year. Reply Box 337. "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE.**—A five-seater Ford Motor Car in good going order—cheap. Apply Box 235 "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

**TO BE LET.**—A Vacant Plot of Land, in Praya East. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

**FOR SALE.**—Chandler Motor Car, seven passenger, latest model, in splendid condition; has wire wheels and extra wheel and tire with all latest fittings and appliances and motor parts and an unusual ly good motor. Owner is leaving colony. Cheap for quick sale. Address "Motor," Hongkong Telegraph.

**TO BE LET.**—A Vacant Plot of Land at Yau Ma Tei. Suitable for Coal Storage. Apply The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

**TO BE LET.**—No. 13 Chatham Road, Kowloon, "Holyroad," 5 roomed-house with tennis court. From 1st January 1920. Apply to J. M. NORONHA Credit Foncier d'Extremo-Orient.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## GERMAN MONEY IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Nov. 29.  
An agreement has been concluded between the Belgian and German Governments whereby Germany undertakes to renew within twenty years German notes to the value of 6,000,000,000 marks issued during the German occupation, which the Belgian Government has withdrawn from circulation.

## THE GERMAN FLEET.

London, Nov. 29.  
A telegram from Paris states that the Supreme Council has adopted the British proposal for the partition of the German war fleet, allocating, in tonnage, to Britain 70 per cent, France and Italy ten, Japan eight and United States two.

## GERMANY AND PEACE TREATY.

Paris, Nov. 29.  
The German Government has replied to the Note expressing readiness to ratify the Peace Protocol but asking to be made more mild the important clauses of the Peace Treaty.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 29.  
The German State Minister of Reconstruction has left Berlin for southern Germany to discuss with the Governments there the reconstruction of Northern France.—Havas.

## ROSA LUXEMBOURG'S SLAYER.

Berlin, Nov. 29.  
The Hanover correspondent of the "Berliner Zeitung" reports that Otto, who has been living at Hanover under the name of Koch, admitted the murder of Rosa Luxembourg and has been arrested and placed in a military prison.

## DISASTROUS FIRE.

Vienna, Nov. 29.  
A fire broke out early in the morning in a wooden shed at Markgrafenfeld in the vicinity of Vienna, where 106 Czech-Slovak agricultural labourers were asleep. Fifty-four perished in the flames and twelve were seriously injured. The catastrophe was due to an explosion of petrol or ammunition.

## ARGENTINA AND AVIATION.

Paris, Nov. 29.  
Very shortly lines of aerial navigation, organized in Argentina by the French Aviation Mission, will be inaugurated.—Havas.

## THE PARIS PRINTERS.

Paris, Nov. 29.  
The newspaper printers decided by 741 to 463 to resume work.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, Nov. 29.  
With a view to reducing the cost of living by developing British Columbia the Chinese Consul in Vancouver suggests the retention there, under indenture, of thousands of coolies now en-route to China from France.

## PARIS AND COAL SHORTAGE.

Paris, Nov. 29.  
In view of the persistent coal shortage the Prefect of Police in Paris has ordered all ball and dancing halls to remain closed until further notice.—Havas.

## MINERS' INCOME TAX.

London, Nov. 29.  
According to the incomplete returns of the Welsh miners' ballot concerning resistance to payment of income tax on income below £250, 61,503 voted for a strike and 62,821 for no strike. The official returns will be published on Monday.

## NOTICES

## Victor Service

If you are thinking of getting a Victrola we are at your service for as many demonstrations as you may wish—and we recommend to you our convenient payment service and our full line of Victrola styles.

If you now have a Victrola we call your attention to our exceptional stock of Victor Records, our prompt deliveries, and our wish to be of service in any way possible.

VICTROLAS from \$49.50  
20% discount for cash  
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FROM PAIN

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TEL 2877.

## BILLIARDS.

## SOME NEW LAWS.

No serious fault is apparent in the new set of rules issued by the Billiards Association and Control Club—the rather cumbersome title by which the new amalgamated bodies will in future be known. Still, in reading the laws through, one cannot help feeling that the code has been drawn up for the purpose of governing championship and other professional matches rather than with any special regard for the amateurs who in clubs, hotels, and private houses play friendly games by the thousand. This indeed is evident from the frequent references to the referee and his duties. To all objections of this kind the obvious answer is that only in public matches, or in club and hotel handicaps, is any strict control needed. Two men playing a hundred up after dinner are not punctilious as to rules. When the new code becomes generally circulated, however, all players will endeavour to conform to the various provisions. The being so, two points seem open to criticism—the questions of the spot stroke and the safety miss.

When, years ago, the Billiard Association ruled that only two spot strokes should be made in succession, a stroke dependent on pure skill was—in very arbitrary fashion—banished from the game. Because a few professionals of the highest skill could score a thousand off the balls by means of the spot stroke the modest amateur was restricted to six points. The Billiards Control Club never attempted to restore the stroke to the professional game, but decreed that spot stroke play could, if the players agreed, be arranged for by suspending a proviso of the rule dealing with the red ball. In the laws now issued not a word is to be found as to this freedom of action. All players, professionals and amateurs alike, have now become so accustomed to do without the spot stroke that no grievance exists, but the fact remains that when the Billiard Association took action the many were sacrificed to the few.

The safety miss is another matter altogether. There was no restriction in the Billiard Association rules, and things went on without friction or trouble of any kind till in a particular match—Inman and Reece—from sheer perversity carried safety play beyond all reasonable limits. If one remembers rightly, they gave in succession about 40 or 50 misses each. This naturally led to a lot of discussion, and before long Mr. Rimington-Wilson came out with an amended set of rules that got rid of the safety miss altogether. After due trial this system was found to be too drastic, and as a modification the Billiards Control Club adopted a rule that a player could not give two misses in successive innings unless he or his opponent scored after the first miss or a double baulk occurred. This is the rule that stands in the new code. It answers very well in professional matches, and in all cases where the players are of equal strength, but it is open to one grave objection. In handicaps, and in all games in which a start is given, it places the less-skilled player at an obvious disadvantage. A second miss not being permitted, the receiver of a long start—perhaps little better than a novice—must from a safe position either play on to the red or on to his opponent's ball. In such circumstances what chance can he have against a scratch man? To the average player the old latitude as to safety misses was clearly fairer than the present rule.

In one respect the new code is admirable. Following closely the rules of the Billiards Control Club, a list of foul strokes is set out and an alternative penalty provided. One point, however, seems to have escaped notice. It is laid down in explicit terms that when a player has reached the prescribed limit of 25 ball to ball cannons the 26th cannon is a foul, but one is left to infer that a third spot stroke, inadvertently made, is also a foul.

## NOVEL TREATMENT.

Lieutenant Milton B. Meckall had given up hope of recovery when he was brought to the Fort McHenry government hospital in April. His spinal cord was severed with German machine-gun fire. Surgeons at the hospital, however, devised a remedy. He slept in a bath tub through which body-warm water ran all night. This was to keep his wounds washed. To-day he is slowly recovering at home. His still

## NOTICES

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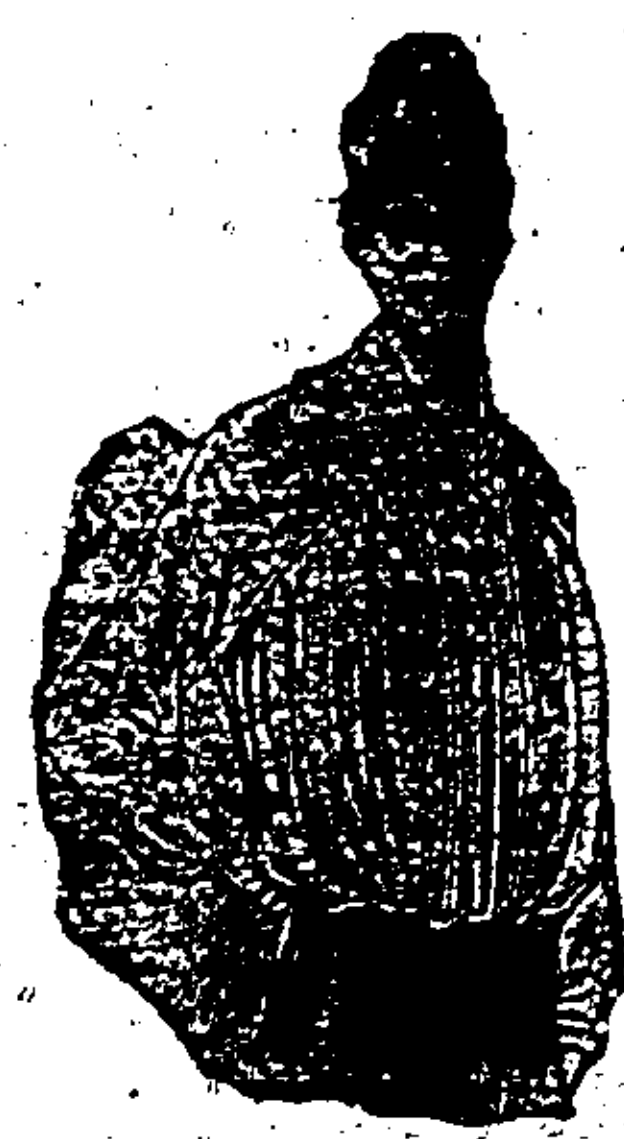
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Hongkong.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919.

### LOCAL POLITICS.

The steps that are being taken for the formation of a Residents' Association in Kowloon represent a movement of no mean importance and one that will have to be reckoned with in the future if present ambitions fully fructify. We have already given the objects upon which the new Association will concentrate its energies, and we do not doubt that these will be considered by all reasonable people as an admirable basis upon which to perform good work on behalf of a community whose needs have been so much neglected in the past. It is this very neglect which has inspired the movement, and it is a most hopeful augury that so many residents of the peninsula have come forward and expressed their anxiety to join in concerted action for the common weal. It is a good sign in any community when the people resolve to unite in the furtherance of civic life. Such a healthy development is taking place in Kowloon now. It only remains for those who are displaying an interest in the movement to work together in harmony and to do all in their power to bring others into membership. Then we shall have a very real force making its influence felt in the affairs of the Colony.

The intention at present is that when the Association is formally established there shall be periodical meetings at which matters of special concern to Kowloon will be discussed and representations made thereon, if necessary, both to the Government and the Unofficial members of the Councils. Then, apart from these periodic discussions, special consideration is to be given to the annual Estimates as they affect Kowloon, and here also we can see that the activities of the Association may be of the greatest possible value. But perhaps one of the most important of the new body's duties will be to see that Kowloon opinion is given a chance of making itself heard in the Council Chamber. The clause in the Association's objects which has to do with this point is framed in wide terms, the idea being to approach the Government, as may be necessary from time to time, with a view to obtaining "adequate representation" on the Legislature. Under such a clause, the way is opened up for action along many lines. It would be quite possible, for instance, for the Association to press for separate elective representation for Kowloon, and it would be well within its rights in so doing if the majority of its members agreed that such a course would be to the interests of the community. In any case, such an Association could not possibly view with unconcern any movement for local constitutional reform, inasmuch as its members would want to know where Kowloon stood in the matter.

In some quarters there has, until now, been a tendency to pour ridicule on the Kowloon movement, but, with the formation of this new Association in sight, it is coming to be recognised that this is a sincere and serious effort by people who are determined that Kowloon's wants shall be kept well to the fore. For any other body or any other newspapers to belittle it would be the utmost foolishness and would betray a lamentable shortsightedness. Assuming that some measure of constitutional reform were conceded, even if it did not satisfy the demands of the Constitutional Reform Association or meet the desires of the new Kowloon organisation, it is obvious that, by reason of the number of Kowloon voters on the register, any candidate coming forward for election would have to take account of Kowloon's influence. It might even be that Kowloon would hold the balance of power. At any rate, the Kowloon Residents' Association would certainly be a factor in the situation, since it could easily take a given candidate under its wing. It is clear from what we have remarked that when the new Kowloon Association comes into being there will be such a thing as local political activity in which residents generally will have a very real share. And that is bound to quicken interest in civic life. Kowloon intends in the future to guard its interests with a jealous eye. Let there be no mistake on that point.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### A CHAT ABOUT ROADS.

If anyone were asked off-hand how many roads there are in Hongkong they would certainly be caught guessing. Yet the question could hardly be called frivolous. The names of roads, anyway, tell a very great deal about a place if anyone is interested enough to make enquiries. A few days ago we announced that Mr. Arthur Chapman, F.S.I., the Government Assessor, had just published his fourteenth issue of the Street Index of Hongkong, and a closer perusal of the book has tempted us to write a little about Hongkong roads, their number and names. Just for the sake of curiosity, we have counted the number of named roads that Mr. Chapman has enumerated and detailed in his very valuable book, and, to our astonishment, we discover that there are no fewer than 476 named roads in the city of Victoria. Taking into consideration the square mileage of the City it is a most extraordinary figure. Of course, it only goes to bring home more forcibly what most people already know; that Hongkong is a maze of twisting, narrow and overcrowded streets—at least in the native quarter. As a guide to overcrowding at Home the authorities always take the average number of persons to the square acre in a town, and we venture to think that if that could be worked out here there would be produced a figure that would shock any respectable Borough Surveyor. But this is East not West, and so one must get to comparative. Let us take a few more figures. In the Hill district there are 21 named roads, Broadwood Road and Wongneichong contribute four more, Shaikwan Road has running off it 43 roads, over in Kowloon there are 66 roads, at Yau-mai 44, Mongkoktsui 29, Tai-koktsui 10, Fokshunheung 9, Hunghom 21, Shumshui 12 and then there is the Kowloon City Road, bringing up the total number of roads that Mr. Chapman has dealt with to 736. It is a figure that makes one wonder where all these roads are, but Mr. Chapman has them all down, named and numbered.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

If one had time to go through all the names appearing in the book and carefully sort them out, one would find a great deal to talk about—at least reminiscently. But the writer hasn't—honest! Only a very casual glance, apart from the counting, has been possible. There are names of past Hongkong Governors, well-known business men, past Chief Justices and Attorney Generals, Colonial Secretaries, Public Works Directors, public benefactors—a real host of those who have been anything at all. In the names of roads one can find Hongkong's history and a great deal more. There doesn't appear to be the name of any newspaper Editor perpetuated in this way! Perhaps it is that Editors have a nasty habit of making themselves uncomfortable to those who name streets; they certainly have trodden on the toes of a few Directors of Public Works for allowing roads to be in an almost unusable state. The curious names of Hongkong's streets, too, might provide a fund of anecdote, but the temptation will have to be resisted. Holy Infant Lane is a pretty good appellation and one could multiply the example. At least one German name has been wiped off the street plate, for the old Rienecker Street is now Mui Fong Street. In putting down the book one is forced to exclaim "Well done, Mr. Chapman."

IMPORTANT DAYS.

In the telegrams published to-day there is certainly a very great deal of important news. There is the United States and Mexico trouble which now seems to have come to a head with the killing of one American; there is the partition of the German war fleet that the Supreme Council has decided on; there is the German memorandum with regard to the Scapa Flow sinkings—a memorandum characteristic of German bombast; and there is the D'Annunzio crisis and a good many more history-making events, now brought before the public. It all goes to show what really important days we are privileged to live in, for we are witnessing happenings that are shaping the destiny of more than half the countries in the world. It is a thought that might, with advantage, be pointed out more frequently, for there is still a very great deal of loose and irresponsible thinking evident. If people would only realise the very great significance of these days when the affairs of the world were never more in a state of flux, there would be cause for brighter

### DAY BY DAY.

#### YOUR THOUGHTS ACT ON OTHERS FOR OR AGAINST YOU.

"Robbie's" observations on St. Andrew's Ball will appear tomorrow.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case each of diphtheria and gastro-enteritis. Both victims were Chinese.

Mr. J. W. Franks, c/o the Magistracy, has taken over the Honorary Secretaryship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club vice Mr. C. L. Sandes.

The light cruiser Carysfort which was originally allotted to the China Squadron, has been permanently allotted to the Second Light Cruiser Squadron.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell's lecture on "Golf" at the Helena May Institute on Monday, December 8th, will commence at 5.30 p.m. and not at 6 p.m. as announced previously.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory: Typhoon 123 degrees Long E., 11 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

An additional gift from Manila of three cases pipe tobacco, presented by Messrs. Meerkamp & Co., has been received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the wounded in Hospitals.

We hear that the local ship-owners concerned in the recent demands by the China Coast Officers Guild and the Marine Engineers Guild are not inclined to concede the demands. A combined meeting of the two Guilds is considering the situation this afternoon.

The gunboats Moth (Lieutenant in Command H. A. Simpson D.S.O.) and Mantis (Lieutenant in Command H. T. C. Walker), associated with the Archangel River Expeditionary Force as tenders to the Fox, are ordered to be paid off at Sheerness, and to be refitted for service on the China Station.

Canton students who demand the dismissal or punishment of the Police Commissioner have made public their intention that if their petitions are still ignored, they will organize a great demonstration and camp out on the streets surrounding the various yamens until a satisfactory reply is received from the authorities.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent desires to thank Mrs. E. A. Eies, of the Italian Consulate, for declaring the recent Bazaar open, and for her, Chev. E. Eies' and also Mr. P. K. Kwok who helped a great deal with the Chinese community, and the numerous patrons and friends who helped towards its success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

As the tit-bit to an interesting programme the management of the Coronet is offering "The College Widow," a comedy drama, which teems with life and action and portrays the pranks of the athletic "bloody" of a certain College. The last reel has a realistic scene of a burning building with thrills immeasurable occasioned by a rescue incident. The famous Yellowstone National Park of America is shown in another picture, which, being beautifully coloured, brings out the best scenic effects of this beautiful region. "The Tip," also shown, is a Harold Lloyd comedy, which is excruciatingly funny.

FATAL MOSQUITO BITE.

The first fatal mosquito bite ever reported in England caused the death of Mrs. Annie May Taylor, 19 years old. She was bitten on the face while in a park. Swelling and general infection ensued, and Mrs. Taylor succumbed after ten days of suffering.

hope than there is now. People are inclined to dismiss all these things from their thoughts and judgments, but there is a greater need than ever before for an intellectual popular outlook. Only when people as a whole take up the tasks of policy instead of leaving them to governing cliques will there be anything approaching real democracy.

### MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

#### [BY "ENHARMONIC"]

I happened to be passing along by Murray Barracks on Tuesday night after dinner and had an opportunity of hearing the band of the Wiltshire Regiment, which was playing outside for the benefit of the Officers' Mess. I was not able to stay very long but the little that I did hear impressed me with the fact that when we do hear the band in public it will be with distinct pleasure. The crowd of Chinese assembled outside the barracks showed that even they too appreciated good music.

Although it does not actually come within my scope as a writer on things musical, I was very pleased to see in yesterday's *Telegraph* the announcement that Hongkong is going to be visited this winter by so many theatrical companies. But what I can legitimately refer to is the forthcoming visit of the Russian Opera Company. To that all music lovers in the Colony besides myself will be looking forward with very keen anticipation. It is a long day since we have heard grand opera in Hongkong and the thought of living again through the treat of "Faust" or "Il Traviata" makes one almost excited. And there is no shadow of doubt that the Russian company coming is one of the very highest class.

Shanghai is generally much better off musically than Hongkong and just now residents up north are enjoying concerts by that well-known pianist M. Alfred Mirovitch, who has visited Hongkong in company with M. Piatro. He is being assisted by his sister, Mme. Mirovitch-Broos, a vocalist of such excellence that she has appeared in prominent parts at the Dramatic Music Opera House, Petrograd. The comment of the *Japan Advertiser* was, "Mme. Mirovitch-Broos is easily one of the best women singers among those who have visited the East for many a year." With such high praise as this, and knowing what a superb pianist M. Mirovitch is, I do sincerely hope that this couple will see fit to include Hongkong in their itinerary.

A very great many people enjoy pianoforte music without being themselves able to play, but there has been such perfection attained within recent years in the manufacture of mechanical pianos that, if one can afford such luxuries, they should never be without good class music. These instruments have been brought to such a fine pitch of excellence in the matter of time and expression that there is removed all that obvious mechanical rendition that characterised the early products. I was in Messrs. Moutrie's the other day and had a chance of hearing one of the new instruments by the Eolian Company of New York and London. This firm is the same that produced the Pianola pianos and is now fitting all the best makes of pianos with its mechanism. One can therefore have a Steck, Weber, or any other piano just as one fancies. The instrument that I heard in Moutrie's convinced me that things have reached a state of *par excellence* so far as piano players go.

I have been asked why it is that I do not sometimes give in this column some "real musical notes." What my questioner meant was that I should go in for some technical criticisms of new productions, give a list of the latest works which are worth the buying, and do a little in the way of guiding people who aim to be musical. Whether I am fitted to do such a thing I very seriously question, but even if I felt confidently competent I don't think I would. There is already enough of that written. One cannot pick up a Sunday *Observer* without finding plenty of that sort of thing written by Ernest Newman, who is perhaps the greatest living English musical critic. If readers want advice they can find it in practically any of the first-class Home journals and, in addition, the many musical papers can satisfy all their wants.

All that I hope to do in this column is to keep local musical interest alive, to give notice of any forthcoming events—in a word, to treat in a short weekly chat of things musical as they affect Hongkong. I am not prepared to concern myself with the merits or demerits of a new work that happens to come under my notice in a private way, and I

### COAL CONTRACT.

#### INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

There was quite an interesting case at the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The parties to the action were the Wing Hing Company, coal merchants, of 24 Des Voeux Road, and the Fukukawa Company, Ltd., of Connaught Road, also coal merchants. The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$585, being damages for loss of profit on the non-delivery of 390 tons of "Baryo" unscreened coal, which were purchased under a contract dated October 17. There was a counter-claim for \$600, which the defendants said was the balance due on coal sold and delivered.

Mr. Lyson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Davidson defended. The facts of the case, as outlined by Mr. Lyson were these:—The plaintiff firm, whose head office is at Canton, entered into a contract with the defendants for the purchase of 500 tons of coal at the price of 10s per ton. On October 19, 110 tons of coal were taken delivery of and \$600 was first of all paid in part payment. No proper receipt was given for that, only a form saying "Received partial payment, etc." with no amount specified being given. Later in the same day the remaining \$500 was paid, making the full total of \$1,100 for the 110 tons delivered. Two days afterwards the plaintiffs sought delivery of the remaining 390 tons, because they had signed a contract with a Canton firm to deliver such a quantity at \$11.50 per ton. The defendants were unable to give delivery, as they had no coal in their godowns, and so the order from Canton was cancelled. The firm had, therefore, suffered a loss of the amount claimed in the writ. They denied all liability for the counter-claim, as they had fully paid for the coal they had received.

Mr. Davidson's case was that his firm had never received the \$600 referred to, but it had received the \$500. He admitted breach of contract, but said that the damages were excessive. Plaintiffs were claiming loss of profit and they could not do so. He would contend that they could have bought coal in the open market and supplied the Canton people at a much lower rate than the figure on which the damages were based. As a matter of law they could not claim a profit above the market price. If coal had been purchased in the market and then the difference between the market price and the contract price, charged against the defendants, it would have been a different thing, but to claim 15 per cent. on this one transaction was monstrous. As regards the \$600 that formed the counter-claim, he denied that it had ever been received.

Witnesses were then called, and the points in the case gone into.

### HELPING FRANCE.

#### GIFT TO HONGKONG FUND.

The offer of a most valuable gift has been made to the Hongkong Fund for War Devastated France. Mrs. French, of Kowloon, has complied with the help of Mr. Taggart of the Hongkong Hotel, a cookery book in the English and French languages, which is shortly to be published by the S. C. M. Post. The proceeds of the sale of the book were to have been given to Mrs. Taggart and the ladies of the "Little Bit" Society for the American Red Cross, but they have kindly allowed Mrs. French to generously offer the whole of the proceeds to Mrs. Basil Taylor for the fund for Devastated France. The book is a most useful one as it contains the recipes of most of the good dishes for which the Hongkong Hotel is popular, including all the sweets in the Grill Room and the special cocktails, which are so justly famed. The book will be on sale at the "Everything Else" stall at the Cabaret to be held at the Volunteer Parade ground on December 20th.

want to avoid reproducing the opinions of Home critics, because they can be read in the many papers coming from Home. If there is anything that I can do to help on the production of music in this Colony that is all I am aiming at. I would exclaim with Orsinio: "If music be the food of love, play on; give me excess of it." We shall never have an excess in Hongkong but we might aim a little bit more towards sufficiency. And this column is open to any who care to assist.

### TODAY'S MISCELLANY.

I came across the following obituary notice in the *Evening Telegraph* the other day (says a London *Evening News* correspondent):—Better be dead than be a slave! From unbearable pain and grief at the annihilation of the beloved Fatherland and the infamous and humiliating peace terms, among them the loss of German East Africa, for whose acquirement and development he worked for twenty-five years, my brave and faithful brother, Herr Wilhelm Janke, has now, at the age of sixty years, passed away by his own hand.

Although to-day we all shake hands on meeting as a matter of course, there was a time when purists held that friends of opposite sexes should not salute one another by shaking hands (remarks a *Daily Chronicle* writer). In 1628, Sir John Nicholl, giving judgment in a divorce case, remarked that "conduct, highly blameable and distressing to the feelings of a husband had been proved; but, although 30 witnesses had been examined, no indecent familiarities beyond kissing had been proved. The shaking of hands when they met was now a practice so frequent between persons of different sexes, however opinions might differ as to its delicacy, that no unfavourable inference could be deduced therefrom."

A general election is expected in Ontario within the next two months, and for the first time several women candidates are in the field. As a result of legislation passed during the last session women are now eligible for seats in the Provincial Legislature. Women voters in Ontario are demanding a high standard of qualifications in those who desire to act as their first legislators. A record of practical public service and the power of presenting their views to the public in a convincing manner are points upon which women are very keen. Thrifty national housekeeping in the full sense of the word and legislation that will protect the home and the child, conserving all human resources, giving to every child proper food and housing and the opportunity of developing the highest powers, are the principal objects women have before them.

The proposal to enlist a thousand volunteers of good social standing as propagandists and demonstrators of rainbow garments for men, might well fill the average member of the community with alarm if there were the slightest risk of its being taken—or perhaps even meant—seriously (says a writer in the *Evening Standard*). There is obviously nothing which would more greatly rejoice the heart of the tailoring world than some drastic innovation which would immediately put all existing wardrobes out of date, such as the substitution of horizontal for vertical stripes, or the discreet introduction of spots—neither of which is an outright impossibility. The trick has been successfully practised without a break by dressmakers since before the days of hemstitch and farthingales, and the ordinary man's terror of being conspicuous would make him an easy victim if a revolution were attempted in sufficiently high-handed style. The change from knee-breeches to trousers (first worn at Carlton House in 1815 by Captain Gronow) is a case in point.

A man whose nose was cut off in an accident told at Windsor a remarkable story of how it was found and put on again (says the *Daily Mail*). The man, William Robertson (37), The Broadway, Lambourn, Berkshire, who was employed as a stable lad by Mr. J. Rhodes, of Lambourn, was getting a horse ready for Windsor racecourse on August 15. "As I walked through the doorway," he said, "the skylight fell on me and cut my nose clean off. I was taken to King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, without my nose. 'The arteries were tied up, and the surgeon asked, 'Where is your nose?' The doctor's son cycled to the stables, and my nose was found in the horse-box among the straw. It was brought back to the hospital, and the nose was put on again. My nose was off for about three-quarters of an hour to an hour.' Painting to his nose, he added smilingly: "It is on now, as you see, and everything is going on satisfactorily. I am to be discharged to-day. I cannot speak too highly of the surgeon, the nurses and the hospital."



## SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S AGAIN  
BEAT QUEEN'S.

Yesterday's matches in the Hongkong Schools League resulted as follows:—

## SENIOR LEAGUE.

St. Joseph's, 1; Queen, 0.  
Diocesan, 0; St. Stephen's, 1.

## JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Queen's 3; Diocesan's, 0.  
Wanchai, 3; St. Stephen's, 0.  
Ying Wa, 1; Anglo-Indians, 1.  
Two very fine Schools games were played on the Club ground last evening, the meeting of Queen's College and St. Joseph's for the second time being a very attractive item. St. Joseph's again won by the only goal, and the match was practically a repetition of the former one. Queen's lacked the driving power in front of goal of their opponents, and plenty of good midfield work was finished badly. The first half was contested at a great pace and the spectators cheered their favourites in lusty schoolboy style. The game was well worth watching, and Rumjahn, in the second half, gave St. Joseph's the victory with a nice effort. Rumjahn, Kam Win, Ismael and Rahmin were in splendid form for St. Joseph's, and Laing worked very hard for Queen's, giving the forwards plenty of chances. Mohammed, outside right, played exceedingly well and Queen's left back played a strong game. Wei was closely watched and St. Joseph's, who appear certain now of the League Championship, were, on the day's play, the slightly better team.

The Diocesan and St. Stephen's match furnished a surprise, as St. Stephen's, with very few chances, managed to score the only goal of the match. Diocesan should have scored on several occasions, but St. Stephen's right back and goalie were in great form and the outside right, who was a source of trouble throughout to Diocesan's defence, is to be commended for picking up a chance when it came along. Diocesan were weak in front of goal, their general play being good.

The Junior matches did not furnish any surprises. Ying Wa and the Anglo-Indians, in a very robust match, shared the points, and Queen's College Juniors played very smart football in their match with Diocesan Juniors, scoring their goals in good style.

In the Wanchai and St. Stephen's match, as was expected, Wanchai were superior in all departments, the forwards showing some very fine combination at times, and St. Stephen's had to be content with keeping their lively opponents from scoring goals.

St. Stephen's backs and goalie having a gruelling afternoon, but they came through the match with credit.

Wanchai, on their form, are strong candidates for League Championship, the triangular contest for League honours between Queen's, Wanchai, and St. Joseph's, promising to be very exciting in the remaining matches.

Messrs. Townsend, Langford and Wright, of the H. K. F. A., were the official referees of the series of matches.

## QUIZ.

## CRICKET.

## H. K. C. C. v. R. G. A.

The following will represent the H. K. C. C. against the R. G. A. in a League Match on Saturday, 6th December, on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground, play will commence at 2.15 p.m.:—  
T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. A. Brand, E. W. Day, T. J. J. Fenwick, P. Jacks, C. W. S. Johnstone, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. B. Raworth, C. C. Stark, F. Sutton and R. P. Thurstfield.

E. C. C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.  
This match is to be played at Happy Valley on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected for Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, K. R. Macaskill, J. V. Braga, A. W. Ramsey, A. de Sousa, R. Pestonji, D. M. Goodall, H. Overy, L. J. Blackburn and E. C. Carr.

L. R. C. v. R. E. AND L. A.  
The following will represent the L. R. C. in their League match against the R. E. and L. A. on the L. R. C. ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—A. H. Rumjahn (Captain), G. C. Earde, A. el Arculli, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, N. M. Bux, A. A. Rumjahn, D. Rumjahn, M. E. Sumad, and E. A. Moosdeen. Reserve:—S. Moosdeen.

## FOOTBALL.

NEXT SATURDAY'S  
PROGRAMME.

With half the games finished, the remaining matches in the Hongkong Leagues will furnish some great games and the struggle between the Navy and Club in the Senior League, also the Staffs, Kowloon and Navy Res. in the Junior League, for Championship honours, will be watched with the closest interest.

On Saturday, the Club, who now head the League, will place a very strong team in the field as a result of the fine form shown by South China in recent matches, and the game should provide a fine exhibition of football, with not very much margin in the matter of goals. The Club forwards have improved considerably this season and the inclusion of one or two players who have been on the sick list will strengthen the side. A rare good struggle should result.

If St. Joseph's can field the same team, as opposed to the Club on Saturday last, when there were no cricket matches, the Navy will have to work hard for points, but it is doubtful if Omar (goal), Hyndman (back) and Abbas can play regularly, and this is to be regretted.

The Police may get a point from the R.A. if they can subdue Green.

In the Second Division, the meeting of Staffs and Kowloon will be the game of the day and as both teams possess fast and clever forwards it will be a question of which misses most chances, as both forward lines are capable of getting goals against strong defences. Staffs may just win.

The Navy Res., who can field a hot lot, should beat the Club Reserves, as the latter team have not yet had time to get together. The matches, times etc. are as follow:—

## 1ST DIVISION.

Club v. South China. Kick-off 4 p.m., Club Ground, referee Mr. Townsend.

Navy v. St. Joseph's. Kick-off 4 p.m., Military Ground, referee L. Thornton.

R.A. v. Police. Kick-off 4 p.m., Navy Ground, referee Mr. Langford.

## 2ND DIVISION.

Club Reserves v. Navy Res. Kick-off 3.30 p.m., Club Ground, referee Lt. Snook.

Staffs v. Kowloon. 2.30 p.m., Military Ground, referee Mr. Coaker.

Club Recreio v. Manchester Regt. 2.30 p.m., Navy Ground, referee Mr. Skinner.

## QUIZ.

## AN ADMIRAL'S RUSE.

ENEMY DECEIVED BY  
AIRCRAFT.

It appears from Rear-Admiral Sir Walter Cowan's report of the battle of Kronstadt harbour last August that it was an attack with many features quite unique in the history of naval warfare.

The position of the ships in the harbour had been ascertained by aerial photographs.

Then attacks on them were rehearsed by our boats against our ships, with water-space and manoeuvring conditions the same as those in the enemy's waters.

It was planned that co-operating aircraft should arrive and bomb the harbour, just before our coastal motor boats' engines could be heard.

This time-table was so carried out that the first three C.M.B.'s passed the line of forts and entered the harbour without a shot being fired.

Each boat had a definite objective, embracing the torpedoing of—

Petrovskovsk.

Andrei Pervozanni.

Pamiat.

Azov.

Rurik.

The patrol vessel guarding the entrance; and

The gates of the biggest dock.

Of these six enterprises four were achieved. The boats entered with the other two have been accounted for (says the Admiral), and it may be that, before being destroyed, they may have struck some blow whose results will appear on the further photographing.

Of the Air Force the Admiral says:—“Though all their arrangements for bombing were makeshift, and the aerodrome from which five machines had to rise in the dark was a mouth before a

## WASTE LANDS.

## IRRIGATING THE SOUDAN.

Sir W. Willcocks, who projected and designed the Assouan Dam, writes from Cairo to the Morning Post as follows:—

The presence in Egypt of Mr. Craig, who collaborated with me in the writing of the third edition of “Egyptian Irrigation,” encouraged me to take up again the question of the irrigation of the Soudan, which we had reluctantly abandoned in 1912-13, because we could not see our way to get the necessary water without prejudicing Egypt, whose salt we were both eating.

Mr. John Wells and I have, however, shown how all the water we need is to hand in the Sudd Reservoir, not only to meet the requirements of the Soudan, but of Egypt as well. Far from hurting Egypt, we shall be helping her. How best to use this water in the Soudan was the problem Mr. Craig and I had left unsolved. All the old memories returned as we worked together, and the true irrigation policy of the Soudan unfolded itself in all its simplicity. Nature has given the Soudan the Blue, White, and Main Niles, as canals ready dug, carrying water, and yet not breeding malaria. It has given a well placed site for a power station at the Sixth Cataract north of Khartoum. It has also given wonderfully flat and extensive plains on the White Nile, in the true Egyptian cotton belt, with a lift of about five metres, and all within a convenient electrical distance of the Sixth Cataract.

The solution is one which will be welcomed by every civil servant in the Soudan. They have all seen and told me again that it was not engineering but madness to turn the wide, healthy plains of the White Nile, traversed by that wonderful canal, the White Nile itself, in the heart of the true Egyptian cotton belt, into an unproductive and unhealthy marsh, wasting water, as precious as gold and breeding malaria like another Sudd region. It is equally far from true engineering to dam the Blue Nile Valley in its healthy belt, to create a second extensive area of marsh, where water will be wasted and malaria bred, and when in a few years the reservoir will be silted up to its very water surface with the wasted rich red mud of the Blue Nile, for which Egypt will be looking in vain.

It will pay the Soudan Government again and again to let go the money wasted on the Blue Nile dam and canal, and turn to the project whose promise is that agricultural development and health of body shall advance hand in hand. A well-organized power station at the Sixth Cataract will provide sufficient power to irrigate 500,000 acres of Egyptian cotton. The railway works at Atbara and the tramways, water works, lighting, and workshops at Khartoum will have provided all the power they need, and that in a tract of country almost bare of fuel. With cheap power available it will be possible to surround Khartoum with a belt of forest trees which will yet temper the heat of its trying summer. Every extra metre of water which passes on to Egypt from the Sudd reservoir will mean extra power available for the Soudan.

If the agricultural experts of the Soudan Government can meet the engineers halfway, we shall yet repeat on the White Nile the saying of some old-world dweller on the Euphrate:—

“O thou River, who didst bring forth all things,

When the Great gods dug thee out,

They set prosperity upon thy banks.

wilderness of trees and rocks, and in size is quite inadequate, not one of the nine machines (sea and land) failed to keep to its time-table.”

It is concluded that the presence of aircraft in this operation diverted the enemy's attention from surface craft.

Until the boats reached the entrance to the middle harbour, all firing was anti-aircraft, and no searchlights were trained on the water.

Even afterwards, searchlights were trained on the sky, and several batteries continued high angle firing, especially the forts and batteries on the north side and the western end of the island.

It was not until the first two C.M.B.'s were abreast of No. 4 Fort, on their way home, that these batteries realised the presence of surface craft.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OWN HOUSE FED  
POULTRY

We are now able to supply our customers with our own fed poultry and to meet all demands.

Our present stock consists of specially selected birds which are in prime condition and should give every satisfaction.

## FRANKFURTER SAUSAGES

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY

## TRY THEM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE  
COMPANY LIMITED.

## DO YOU NEED A TYPEWRITER?

IF SO SEE OUR REBUILT  
REMINGTONS AND UNDERWOODS  
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

## T. OMAS W. SIMMONS &amp; CO.

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TOP FLOOR YORK BUILDING TELEPHONE 2169.

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CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

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CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

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CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

Sole Agents

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.  
HOTEL MANSIONS

“PROPHET” FROM CLAPHAM  
JUNCTION.TALKS OF THE NEXT  
WORLD.

After extraordinary evidence had been given in a fortune telling case at the South-Western Police Court recently Mr. Banks, K.C., the magistrate, was satisfied that the accused woman honestly believed that she could foretell the future and discharged her.

Mrs. Ellen Lucy Bloodworth of Beauchamp-road, Clapham Junction, was the defendant.

Mrs. Margaret Mills, a widow, said that, acting on the instructions of the police, she went to see Mrs. Bloodworth who told her the fee for a consultation was 3s. 6d. At her request witness handed her a bangle, which she placed to her forehead. Mrs. Bloodworth then said she could see a short, stout man, clean-shaven, fair, and with blue-grey eyes. He was a soldier, and witness would marry him nine months afterwards.

Mrs. Annie Farr, also a widow, said that at her sitting Mrs. Bloodworth borrowed a pendant. Placing it to her forehead and closing her eyes, she said she could see a tall, stout, fair man, with hazel eyes, whose name was “Fred.” Witness told her she knew no one answering that description.

Accused replied that “Fred” was in the spirit world. He had been dead about two years, and he wished to tell witness not to be down-hearted, for everything would come right in the end. Prisoner also told her she would meet a fair man who would propose early in the new year.

Giving evidence, Mrs. Bloodworth said she had studied spiritualism for 22 years. She honestly believed she was able to get into touch with spirit people and foretell the future.

Henry Adams, B.A., a teacher, said he believed she possessed psychic powers.

PEOPLE WHO ARE POISONED  
BY MEAT.

Persons who are subject to rheumatism should avoid above all things an excess of meat in their diet, for flesh food is productive of uric acid in the blood and uric acid is the cause of rheumatism.

Simple, wholesome diet—mainly consisting of fruits and grains—and a thorough cleansing and building-up of the blood by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make up the treatment essential in such cases.

Thousands of cases of Rheumatism, even in its worst stages and where the sufferer has been pronounced incurable by all ordinary means, have been cured in this way and by these World-famous Pills during the past thirty years.

If you are a rheumatic sufferer, or if you have any other form of disease or sickness traceable to impure or watery blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will do for you all that they have done for others. Why not begin your cure to-day? Obtainable from medicine vendors throughout the world, also from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free.

Mr. Hindle (her solicitor): You say she is not a fraud?

Witness said she was not. He explained that spirits were not always accurate in their statements.

Mr. Banks: I was in hopes that, when we crossed the vale, we should know everything. If we are as stupid and imperfect as we are here, it is not very hopeful.

Witness: I have come to the conclusion that when we cross to the other side, we shall be exactly the same as we are here, at all events for a long time. There are untruthful people on the other side, just as there are here.

Mr. Banks: That is very unfortunate.

## NOTICES.

SPECIAL OFFERING  
FOR ONE WEEK

100 DOZEN

MORLEYS WOOL SOCKS

HEAVY RIBBED HEATHER SHADES

THETA-FINISH \$1.50 pr. \$16.00 doz.

BLACK CASHMERE \$1.25 pr. \$14.00 doz.

BLACK CASHMERE EMBD. CLOX \$1.50 pr. \$16.00 doz.

SIZES 9" to 11"

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SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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HIGH-CLASS  
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

NOW SHOWING

MANY SMART MODELS IN

LADIES

FUR AND FUR TRIMMED

COATS

ALSO

FUR GAUNTLETS.

The above have been specially selected for us and are exclusive in

STYLE, FIT AND FINISH.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

## NEW TROPICAL MODELS

“ESTEY”  
PIANOSUNRIVALLED FOR TONE  
QUALITY & FINISH.

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## FURTHER REDUCTIONS in PRICES

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## SHIPPING.



## SHIPPING.

**R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.**



## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

## THE SHANGHAI SITUATION.

## SHOPKEEPERS URGED TO BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS.

Shanghai, December 3.  
Chinese shopkeepers will be asked to-morrow to sign pledges to boycott Japanese goods.  
A four-days' strike in the schools, except those in the Settlement, started to-day. The students are conducting demonstrations and lectures.  
Extra police are out, but there has been no disorder. Rain prevented bonfires.

## RESCUED PASSENGERS.

Shanghai, December 3.  
The s.s. Kiangshin, from Hankow, has brought 500 passengers and cargo from the Kiangfoo and a Japanese steamer which is aground above Tungchow.

## SHANGHAI WATCHING FIREARMS TRAFFIC.

Shanghai, December 3.  
The Municipal Council has ordered that records be made of firearms, and ammunition imported into and sold in the Settlement.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

## THE VLADIVOSTOK REVOLT.

## COL. GAIDA'S INTERESTING STORY.

Shanghai, December 3.  
Colonel Gaida, (the Czech leader of the Vladivostok revolution) says: "Bolshevism will grip Siberia unless a stable democratic government is formed. Koltchak's troops are now being driven back by baronets. Koltchak has no army and the Cossack leaders are supreme in their own districts. The Russian people are against Koltchak. There was a sympathetic movement against Koltchak and to establish a new democracy, but he took no active part other than promise to lead the military forces after a bloodless revolution."  
Colonel Gaida's story of the coup d'état of November 16th differs from that previously published. Gaida alleging that the Koltchak troops under Rosonov fired first. Two hundred of Rosonov's troops ordered to attack Gaida deserted Rosonov and joined Gaida's armoured train. The fighting in the railway station ended in a victory for Gaida as Rosonov's forces were driven out. Then the Japanese established pickets, and later the Allies drew a cordon round.

Colonel Gaida adds: "When my forces saw the Japanese orders were immediately given to cease firing." Colonel Gaida was under fire from Koltchak's warships all Sunday night and was captured on Monday morning. He is staying here for three weeks recuperating from a shrapnel wound in the leg. On the Saturday night previous to his capture the Allies agreed to Colonel Gaida retaining his Czech citizenship despite his uniform as a Russian officer. He will therefore be allowed to return to Prague without interference from Koltchak.

## THE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

Singapore, December 3.  
In connection with the England to Australia flight, the Asiatic Petroleum Company have received a wire from Penang stating that Captain Ross Smith who arrived at Singapore at two o'clock had asked for two gallons of petrol to be sent from Penang by the early morning train. If he is waiting for that it is hardly expected that he will arrive here to-day. It might be that he is ordering petrol for Poulet, as Ross Smith had four hundred gallons at Bangkok and that should be sufficient to bring him to Singapore.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## WAR GUILT.

London, Nov. 29.  
The "Times" has published extracts from German official documents, examined at the Wilhelmstrasse by Kautsky, the German Socialist writer, dealing particularly with the responsibility for the war. The extracts, which are published in diary form, reveal in most conclusive fashion that Austria had the unconditional support of Germany in forcing the war against Serbia in July 1914. Extracts from ambassadorial despatches are published with the ex-Kaiser's marginal notes. A typical comment is made to M. Tschirsky in a despatch of 20th June, 1914. "A clearance must be made of Serbia and that is done." A conference was held at Potsdam on 6th July after which orders were issued for preparatory measures of war. Commenting on one of Lichnowsky's despatches, admiring Earl Grey's attitude, the ex-Kaiser comments that Grey must understand "I stand on no nonsense. Grey makes the mistake of putting Serbia on the same level as Austria and the other great powers. This is unheard of. Serbia is a pack of brigands who must be brought to book for their crimes." The extracts proceed to describe the subsequent kaleidoscopic events in close detail and depict the ex-Kaiser's fury on realising the possibility that England was unable to stand aside. The ex-Kaiser describes Grey as "Archbase and Mephistophelian but truly English."

## THE SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS.

Berlin, Nov. 29.  
Germany has sent a memorandum to the Peace Conference blaming the Allies for the Scapa sinkings, as the warships, contrary to the armistice terms, were not interned in neutral but in British ports. It contends that Admiral Reuter was cut off from intercourse with the homeland and was bound to assume that the armistice ended on 21st June, when he ordered the sinkings in accordance with seamen's usage. Admiral Reuter was withdrawn from the German Government's authority, and the latter therefore accepts no responsibility for his acts. But in order to prevent dispute delaying the Peace Treaty having effect, which is urgently desired by Germany, it is proposed that the affair be submitted to a permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

## THE P. AND O.

London, Nov. 29.  
The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company states that a large holding of shares has been acquired in the Orient Company which continues to be worked separately but in close conjunction with the P. and O. and its allies. The bulk of the shares of the Khedivial Mail Company have been acquired and the Board is arranging to fit the passenger steamers under construction for oilburning. The ships contracted for include five of 13,500 tons each for the Australian emigrant and cargo business via the Cape.

## COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

## FORWARD MOVE NEEDED IN EDUCATION.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, writes to the *Daily Chronicle*.  
Several things have happened to the educational systems and institutions of this country within the last generation, with the result that a curious transition period has set in. One of the things that has happened has been the inclusion of women. And this inclusion, which has been almost dramatic in its suddenness, has itself led to other modifications which in their turn have reacted back, until the whole fabric of our classical education seems likely to totter upon its base.

For example, the emphasis of attention seems to have shifted away from the studies of the young person of the University age to the amusements of the small child, and most of the research, the excitement and new experiments of the educational world now seem to centre round the infant school. Scholarship and erudition seem to be being overshadowed by the psychology of juvenile development, and this shifting of interest may well be one of the indirect results of the serious inclusion of women in educational affairs.

But for all the attention to infants much remains to be done for the older children, in particular for those of University age. Never before has the demand for a college education been so great especially for girls; never before have parents realised so clearly that training and knowledge must be part of their daughters' equipment for life. Never before have young women themselves felt so urgent a need to train for the work and the opportunities that now await them. Never before has the country expected so much from its young women as in this generation, when they present all too large a share of the country's youth.

They are flocking therefore, to their colleges and eagerly looking for learning, only to find that the means to teach them are not adequate, the buildings not built, and the endowments not ready. At all the women's colleges now the waiting lists have grown to disturbing dimensions, and the girls are impatiently demanding more accommodation.

Meanwhile, the young men are knocking, too. Working men are seeking for their sons these same chances, and the Universities and colleges of the country are wholly inadequate to the needs. The University system itself, hoary with complex antiquity and with the traditions and trammels that come from ecclesiastical origin, have seemed up till now unable to stretch out and meet these new demands. The cost of so big an expansion as is now required would cripple the old endowments, and the incalculable results of a really serious invasion by women would stagger the old traditions.

The new-comers, therefore, knock somewhat uselessly at the old Universities, and turn sadly away to the more recent ones, where progress is easier and the ground less cumbered by the past.

But even the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will have to change, at last, if they are not to fall out of the running altogether and cease to be the educational centres of the country. They will have to clear up their affairs and reconstruct their constitutions so as to supply what is now demanded, namely, widespread, cheap, and easily accessible facilities for advanced study. They must face the fact that women are demanding their share of these things in altogether unprecedented numbers, and that they can no longer be withstood. The Universities will have to arrange matters so that women can get what they need, the State will have to step in and compel them. For it is an absurd anomaly that our greatest centres of learning should still treat women as outsiders, and still strive to keep them away from their responsible share in the academic world.

Meanwhile, while we wait upon the tardy generosity of these ancient seats of learning the appointment of Mr. Balfour to the Chancellorship of Cambridge gives great hope of a forward movement in this direction, and the institution of the Government University Commissions will, let us hope, prove unnecessary in this respect if the Universities will themselves take immediate action in the matter.

And in any case we must have more colleges built. Whatever the senates and councils may do about degrees or membership of universities for women, learning they must have, and places to live in, and people to teach them. And this cannot wait. The ex-

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## HOW IT GREW.

Dean Walker gave an interesting lecture recently to the members of the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, in the Masonic Hall, east room, on the subject of "The English language." Dr. R. S. Ivy, president of the Society, occupied the chair and there was a goodly number of members present.

The lecturer said that "Spoken English" was the branch of the subject with which he intended to deal. The talkers were the makers of English, but were helped in their work by the writers of English. He would like to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the grammarians and lexicographers, but so long as these put forward the intolerable claim that talkers should be the slaves of grammars and dictionaries he would offer them nothing but scorn. On a dead language the grammarians could hold a post mortem examination, and evolve a complete dictionary and a complete set of rules and exceptions. So long as a language was alive all that these gentlemen could do was to follow close upon the heels of the talkers, and try to keep their grammars and dictionaries up to date.

English was a wayward child, with remarkable powers of assimilation. It was always doing the wrong thing, and then being told that the thing was right. Old English had case endings. There were accusatives and datives, with forms for the singular and plural. The talkers got stuck, muddled up their index and at last found that they could do quite well without them. All that remained was a form for the genitive plural; e.g., "garden's" and "gardens." This most blessed state was due solely to the fact that the language was made by the talkers, who in the early days were not hampered by grammarians!

The Dean gave some striking illustrations of the pranks that the talkers played with the meanings of words. To "strike" properly meant to "go fast." It now very often meant "not to go at all." The noun "stroke" kept nearer to the old meaning. You can go fast with the hand when you give strokes to a bad boy, or go fast with the hand when you give strokes to a pet cat. A great number of words from foreign languages had been assimilated by the English language. It might almost be said that every language had made its contribution. Latin was the largest contributor, but as most of the words came through Low French, and not by a direct road, they had more easily acquired a thoroughly English flavour. "Gracious" and "gratify" had a common origin in the Latin tongue but the former was thoroughly English. Here again the talkers had played all sorts of pranks.

Not one of his hearers would feel that he was dragging the glorious English language in the mud, if perchance he used the word "mob." But it was not so very long ago that the word "mob" was wringing their hands in utter despair on account of this really useful little word. Its history was as follows:—The word "crowd" suggests number, but not the temper of the number. A scholar knowing the uncertainty of the temper of a crowd, used a Latin phrase "mobile vulgus." The talkers shortened this to "mobile" and then again shortened it to "mob," restricting the meaning to bad-tempered crowds. The word was so useful that it was made a verb as well as a noun. No one nowadays minds being "mobbed."

In acknowledging the debt of the talkers to the writers, the lecturer pointed out that if Tyndale had been bound to the sole use of words in the dictionary (had such existed in his day) we should never have had the beautiful word "peace-maker," nor the word "beautiful" with which to qualify it. In conclusion he thanked the Society for the honour conferred on him, and said that he had every confidence that his audience would always be worthy "makers of the English language."

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Ivy expressed the thanks of the meeting to Dean Walker for the interesting manner in which he had handled his subject.

isting colleges are strained to the utmost; they need immediate help to expand themselves. And, in addition, new ones should at once be promoted, and new buildings found.

The young women of to-day have heavy responsibilities, and need the best equipment they can have, and ample facilities for their college education is one of the necessary steps of serious reconstruction.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A SPECIAL ATTRACTION

— AT THE —

## VICTORIA

## TO-MORROW NIGHT

## "THE NEW YORK PEACOCK"

A MOST LAVISHLY PRODUCED  
PHOTOPLAY THAT WILL PLEASE  
YOU. IT WILL TEACH YOU HOW  
TO MAKE MONEY IN HONGKONG.  
IT IS A GOOD STORY WITH THAT  
WONDERFUL ARTIST VALSKA  
SURATT IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## Consignees per Co's Steamer TALTHYBIUS

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 4th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd December 1919.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately, for our Canton Office, EFFICIENT Stenographer. Apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co., Hongkong.

WANT D.—Pupils for violin by fully qualified and experienced lady teacher A.R.C.M. For particulars, Apply Box 228 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Rooms Kowloon with or without board "Immediate Possession" Good Locality. Apply Box 289 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICE.

## ISSUE OF FRENCH 5% PREMIUM BONDS

## TO HELP IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR DEVASTATED REGIONS GUARANTEED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Four thousand million Francs divided into Eight Millions 500 francs 5% Premium Bonds Free of all Taxes.

redeemable in 75 years at frs 600 and also by yearly premium drawings amounting to frs 10,000,000 with a quarterly first prize of: ONE MILLION FRANCS

Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(The French Bank)  
L. BERINDOAGUE  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1919.

## NOTICE.

The s.s. "Shinfukui Maru" chartered by the French Government will be despatched for Kobe (direct) on or about the 10th December.

Space for General Cargo can be obtained for that Port. For particulars please apply to:—

R. RODENFUSER  
Acting Agent.  
Messageries Maritimes Co  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG POLICE

The Hongkong Police Victory Ball will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday the 10th December 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. HENDERSON,  
Hon. Secretary  
Central Police Station

## NOTICE.

## GRAND FRENCH LOAN WITH DRAWING.

## UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Local branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the above drawing from this date to the 15th December Prox.

Four milliards francs of 5% bonds will be issued, free of income taxes, redeemable at Fr. 600 in 75 years. Non-convertible before 20 years. Issue price Fr. 450 per bond. The drawn will be every quarter yielding 10 millions of francs in prizes yearly, the first prize in each drawing being Frs. 1,000,000.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 28th Nov., 1919.

## NOTICE.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Notice is hereby given that the University is about to appoint a Part-time Tutor of Anatomy. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean of the Medical Faculty.

N. T. MACKINTOSH,  
Registrar.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

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FOR THE YEAR TO COME  
Precaution is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.  
\$1 to start.  
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

## SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AT THE TEA DANSANTS

THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS ALLEN & DORIS WOODS WILL APPEAR

(after an absence of two years) AND PRESENT THE LATEST SONG HITS ON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th

ADMISSION TO DANCE ROOM \$2.-; HOTEL RESIDENTS \$1.-

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. COY.

## THE S.S. "TRAZOS MONTES"

9,000 tons  
will leave for:

LONDON

Via Vladivostok and Suez about 1st December for freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY, Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By Order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 12th day of December, 1919 at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold properties situate at Victoria and Kowloon, Hongkong in two lots:  
Lot 1 All that piece of ground situate at Victoria registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 346 together with the messuage thereon No. 15 Mosque Street. Term 999 years from 27th November 1849. Area 1440 square feet. Annual Crown rent \$124.

Lot 2 All that piece of ground situate at Kowloon Point registered in the Land Office as Section No. of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 410 together with the messuage thereon No. 22 Ashley Road, Kowloon Term 75 years from 24th June 1882. Area 1892½ square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$10.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Johnson Stokes & Master, Prince's Building, Ice House St. Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 8th Dec. 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Lady's brown & black shoes, corsets, moiré frill skirts, silk gloves, lady's silk mittens, silk trimmings, ostrich feathers, Gent's silk ties etc. etc. Also

50 Pairs Union Fleece Blankets.

On view from Saturday, the 6th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## A DOG STORY.

An extraordinary story of the recovery of a dog four months after it had been reported killed has just been related to the French police at Shanghai. The owner of the animal in question last June sent two dogs to a Japanese veterinary surgeon for treatment. Towards the end of that month he received a letter from the vet. to the effect that one dog had already died, and that as the other was past treatment he had killed it by an injection. The owner paid the bill and mourned the loss of his dogs. A few days ago he went to Wush, and there saw one of his dogs in the company of a Japanese. There was no question of mistaken identity, for no sooner had the man appeared on the scene, than the dog rushed to him, displaying signs of profuse affection. Needless to say he at once took possession of his long lost property.



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GOLD & JEWELLED WATCHES  
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### JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.  
MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS  
IN STOCK.

Works: Pootung, Shanghai.

Sole Agencies: Sterling &amp; Evinrude Motors. Makers "EVO" Motors.

Associated British Machine Tool  
Makers Ltd.  
A.B.C. Boiler & Metal.  
Reine Ltd. (Leather-cloth).  
Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd.,  
(Tool Steels &c.)

"Sareo" Steam Traps, Temp rature  
Regulators &c.  
Lhotype & Machinery Ltd.  
Pulomote Engineering Co., Ltd.  
T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes).  
Imperial Light Ltd.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE."

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hols Wharf Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November will be subject to rent.

All claims against steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th December, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1919.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"ENDICOTT"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Dec. 3rd, 1919 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Monday 8th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Dec. 10th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents

U. S. Shipping Board.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1919

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

|                |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Endicott       | P. S. Co.   | Dec. 4     |
| West Hopburn   | R. D. Co.   | Dec. 5     |
| M. S. Dollar   | R. D. Co.   | Dec. 5     |
| Tamba          | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 5     |
| Slavic Prince  | S. T. Co.   | Dec. 5     |
| Tokiwa         | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 6     |
| Trazsombates   | P. & O.     | Dec. 6     |
| Melville       | R. D. Co.   | Dec. 7     |
| Nippon         | T. K. K.    | Dec. 8     |
| Elkton         | P. S. Co.   | Dec. 8     |
| Tsushima       | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 10    |
| Harold         | R. D. Co.   | Dec. 11    |
| Nishmaha       | A. L.       | Dec. 11    |
| Kunajiri       | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 11    |
| Fushimi        | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 13    |
| Eldridge       | A. L.       | Dec. 14    |
| Montague       | A. L.       | Dec. 15    |
| West Inship    | P. M. Co.   | Dec. 17    |
| Tenyo          | T. K. K.    | Dec. 18    |
| Mishima        | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 18    |
| Waban          | A. L.       | Dec. 19    |
| Monteagle      | C. P. O. S. | Dec. 19    |
| Novara         | P. & O.     | Dec. 19    |
| Crevecoeur     | A. L.       | Dec. 20    |
| Nile           | C. M.       | Dec. 20    |
| Arabia         | O. S. K.    | Dec. 20    |
| Kadomo         | B. L.       | Dec. 23    |
| Tango          | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 24    |
| West Caldoia   | P. M. Co.   | Dec. 24    |
| E. of Russia   | C. P. O. S. | Dec. 25    |
| West Copob     | P. M. Co.   | Dec. 26    |
| Edmore         | A. L.       | Dec. 28    |
| Wawona         | A. L.       | Dec. 29    |
| Alps           | O. S. K.    | Dec. 30    |
| Sumatra        | O. S. K.    | Dec. 30    |
| Amur           | O. S. K.    | Dec. 30    |
| Tokushima      | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 30    |
| Durban         | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 30    |
| West Vaca      | P. M. Co.   | Jan. 3     |
| Monteagle      | C. P. O. S. | Jan. 3     |
| Knight Templar | B. L.       | Jan. 3     |
| Grace D.       | R. D. Co.   | Jan. 15    |
| Iconium        | A. L.       | Jan. 20    |
| Katori         | N. Y. K.    | Jan. 21    |
| St. Albans     | P. & O.     | Jan. 25    |
| Atreus         | B. L.       | Jan. 25    |
| China          | C. M. Co.   | Jan. 31    |
| Penang         | N. Y. K.    | B. of Jan. |
| Nikko          | N. Y. K.    | M. of Jan. |
| Persia         | T. K. K.    | Feb. 3     |
| Changsha       | B. & S.     | Feb. 5     |
| Ariosto        | B. L.       | Feb. 5     |
| Eastern        | P. & O.     | Feb. 11    |

## JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

|            |             |         |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| Asia       | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 4  |
| Sunning    | B. & S.     | Dec. 4  |
| Dilwara    | P. & O.     | Dec. 4  |
| Sosho      | O. S. K.    | Dec. 4  |
| Hopsang    | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 5  |
| Kunajiri   | O. S. K.    | Dec. 5  |
| Quinnabaug | D. L. Co.   | Dec. 5  |
| Yunnan     | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 5  |
| Loksang    | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 6  |
| Yingchow   | B. & S.     | Dec. 6  |
| Esang      | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 6  |
| Laisang    | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 6  |
| Hangsang   | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 7  |
| Kasado     | O. S. K.    | Dec. 7  |
| Amakusa    | O. S. K.    | Dec. 7  |
| Hoihow     | B. & S.     | Dec. 8  |
| Muroran    | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 8  |
| Totomi     | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 9  |
| Shinyu     | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 9  |
| Haiborg    | D. L. Co.   | Dec. 9  |
| Changchow  | B. & S.     | Dec. 9  |
| Suiyang    | B. & S.     | Dec. 9  |
| Taming     | B. & S.     | Dec. 10 |
| Inaba      | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 11 |
| Wosang     | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 11 |
| Haiching   | D. L. Co.   | Dec. 12 |
| Kumsang    | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 13 |
| Tjilatjap  | J. C. J. L. | Dec. 16 |
| Yatshing   | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 17 |
| Nikko      | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 20 |
| Hinsang    | J. M. Co.   | Dec. 20 |
| Kawachi    | N. Y. K.    | Dec. 26 |
| Aki        | N. Y. K.    | Jan. 16 |

## TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th December, 1919.

| Month | Day | High Water | Low Water | High Water | Low Water |
|-------|-----|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|       |     | Hongkong   | Hongkong  | Hongkong   | Hongkong  |
| Mor.  | 1   | 2 14       | 5 14      | 8 53       | 11 53     |
| Tue.  | 2   | 3 57       | 5 58      | 10 46      | 12 7      |
| Wed.  | 3   | 5 18       | 6 11      | 11 38      | 12 16     |
| Thur. | 4   | 5 52       | 6 44      | 12 19      | 12 55     |
| Fri.  | 5   | 6 37       | 7 14      | 1 0        | 1 30      |
| Sat.  | 6   | 7 41       | 7 51      | 1 42       | 2 11      |
| Sun.  | 7   | 8 35       | 8 35      | 2 35       | 2 54      |
|       |     | 9 35       | 9 35      | 3 11       | 3 11      |
|       |     | 10 35      | 10 35     | 3 58       | 3 58      |

m morning a afternoon.

# 129.3

## MILES PER HOUR

### ON

# 'SHELL'

The New British Record created by Captain

Gathergood in the recent Aerial Derby.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (South China) LTD.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| T/T               | 5/11 1/2 |
| Demand            | 5/13 1/4 |
| 30 d/s            | 5/17 1/2 |
| 60 d/s            | 5/21 1/2 |
| 4 m/s             | 5/25 1/2 |
| T/T Shanghai      | Nom.     |
| T/T Singapore     | 218 1/2  |
| T/T Japan         | 209 1/2  |
| T/T India         | Nom.     |
| Demand, India     | Nom.     |
| T/T San Francisco | 103 3/4  |
| T/T Java          | 262 1/2  |
| T/T Marks         | Nom.     |
| T/T France        | 10 22    |
| Demand, Paris     | Nom.     |

## BUYING.

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 4 m/s L/C                          | 5/31 1/2  |
| 4 m/s D/P                          | 5/33 1/4  |
| 6 m/s L/C                          | 5/47 1/2  |
| 30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne        | 5/47 1/2  |
| 30 d/s San Francisco co & New York | 105 1/2   |
| 4 m/s Marks                        | Nom.      |
| 4 m/s France                       | 10 57     |
| 6 m/s France                       | 10 67     |
| Demand, Germany                    | Nom.      |
| Demand, New York                   | 103 3/4   |
| T/T Bombay                         | Nom.      |
| Demand, Bombay                     | Nom.      |
| T/T Calcutta                       | Nom.      |
| Demand, Calcutta                   | Nom.      |
| Demand, Manila                     | 212       |
| Demand, Singapore                  | 218 1/2   |
| On Haiphong                        | Nom.      |
| On Saigon                          | Nom.      |
| On Bangkok                         | Nom.      |
| Sovereign                          | 8 85 Nom. |
| Gold leaf per Tael                 | 27 80     |
| Bar Silver, per oz forward         | 74 3/4    |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
H'kong 50 cts pieces \$2 dis.  
" 10 " " par.  
" 5 " " 33 1/2 pm.  
Canton coins 4 1/2 pm.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Rev. Hine Kin, Hotel Edward, from Shanghai.  
Tangky, from Taipeh.  
Lewyensing, from Kobe.  
Vena, 600 Kanbotagai, from Nagasaki.

## FOR RELIABILITY

Our drugs are guaranteed fresh and pure.

## TRY

All prescriptions receive the personal attention of our fully qualified European Dispensers.

## THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 345.

## WILLIAM C. JACK

&amp; CO., LTD.

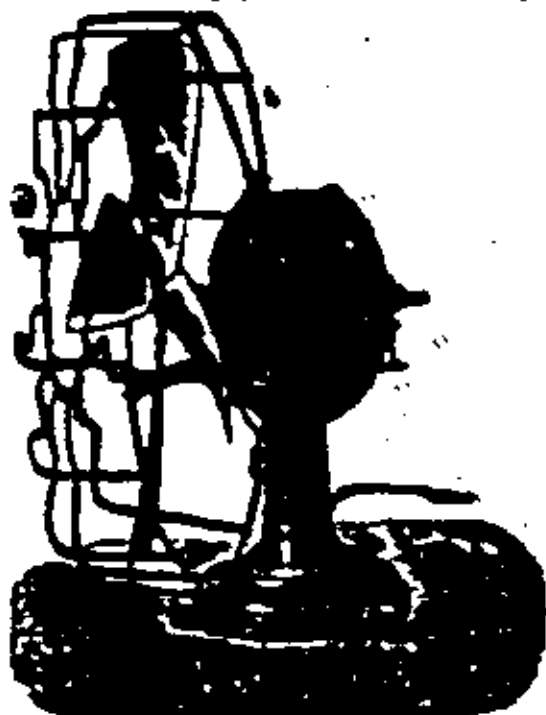
WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING IS

WORTH DOING WELL

Is the motto of our Wanchal Workshops.

They are equipped for—

General Engineering and Electrical Work  
Electro silver and nickel Plating  
Tinning, lacquering and Bronzing  
Repair work of any description  
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery.



Just to hand:  
RUGS  
&  
CARPETS.

HOP CHEONG

Tel. 654

High-class  
Furniture Manu-  
facturers, Upholsterers,  
House-Painters, Removal  
Contractors, Expert Packers, etc.

Harthing, General Delivery, EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL, from Shanghai.  
L. D. Williams, Hotel Kalee, from Tokyo.  
Lopen, Kwongtaicheung, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.  
I. Nobuji, 126 Praya East, from Kozu.  
W. C. Tural U.S.S., Helena, from Cavite.  
I. Lery, Empress of Asia, from Yokohama.  
T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1919.

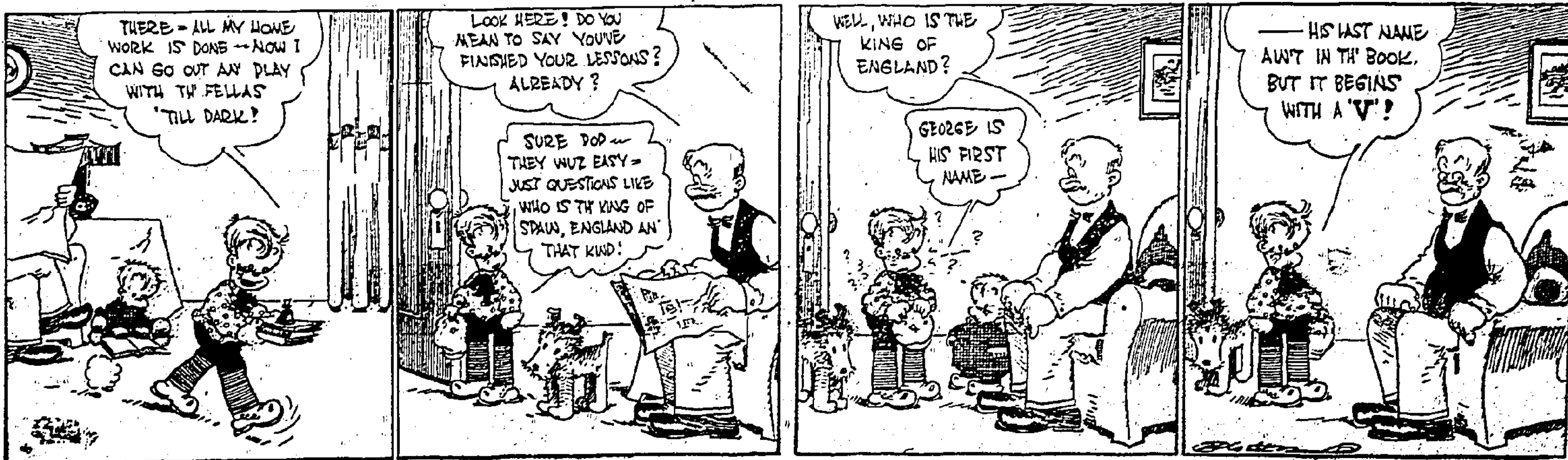
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.  
List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—  
Bostenhus, from London-P. O. Hamelstone, from London.  
La Fon, s.s. Sibers Maru, from Delhi.  
Lvsman, from London.  
Shaw Wallace, from Habana.  
Zollner, from New York.  
D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1919.

LIKE THE CARAT MARK ON GOLD

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS.

George V—!

BY BLOSSER



## THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

WISH TO SERVE YOU.

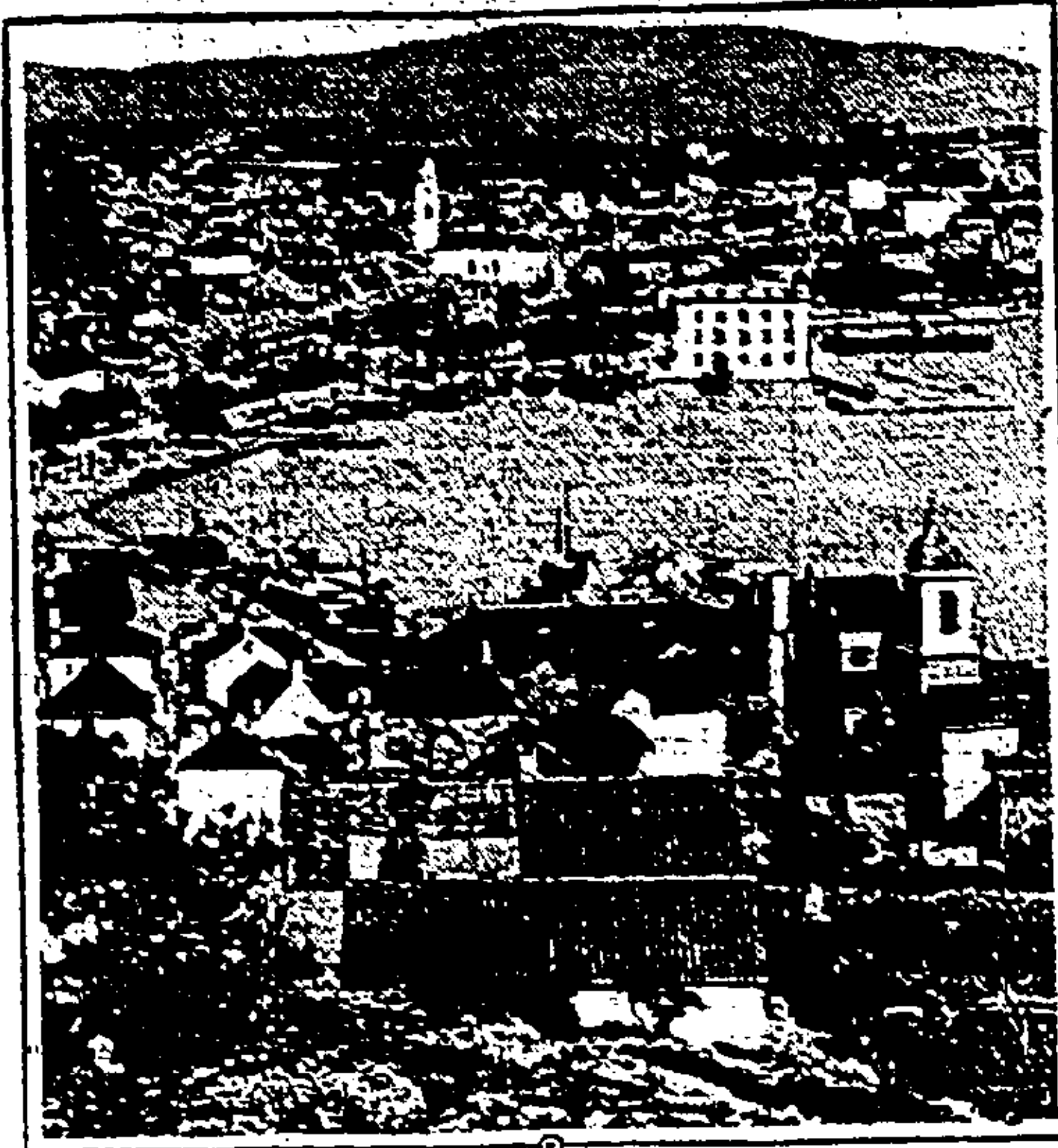
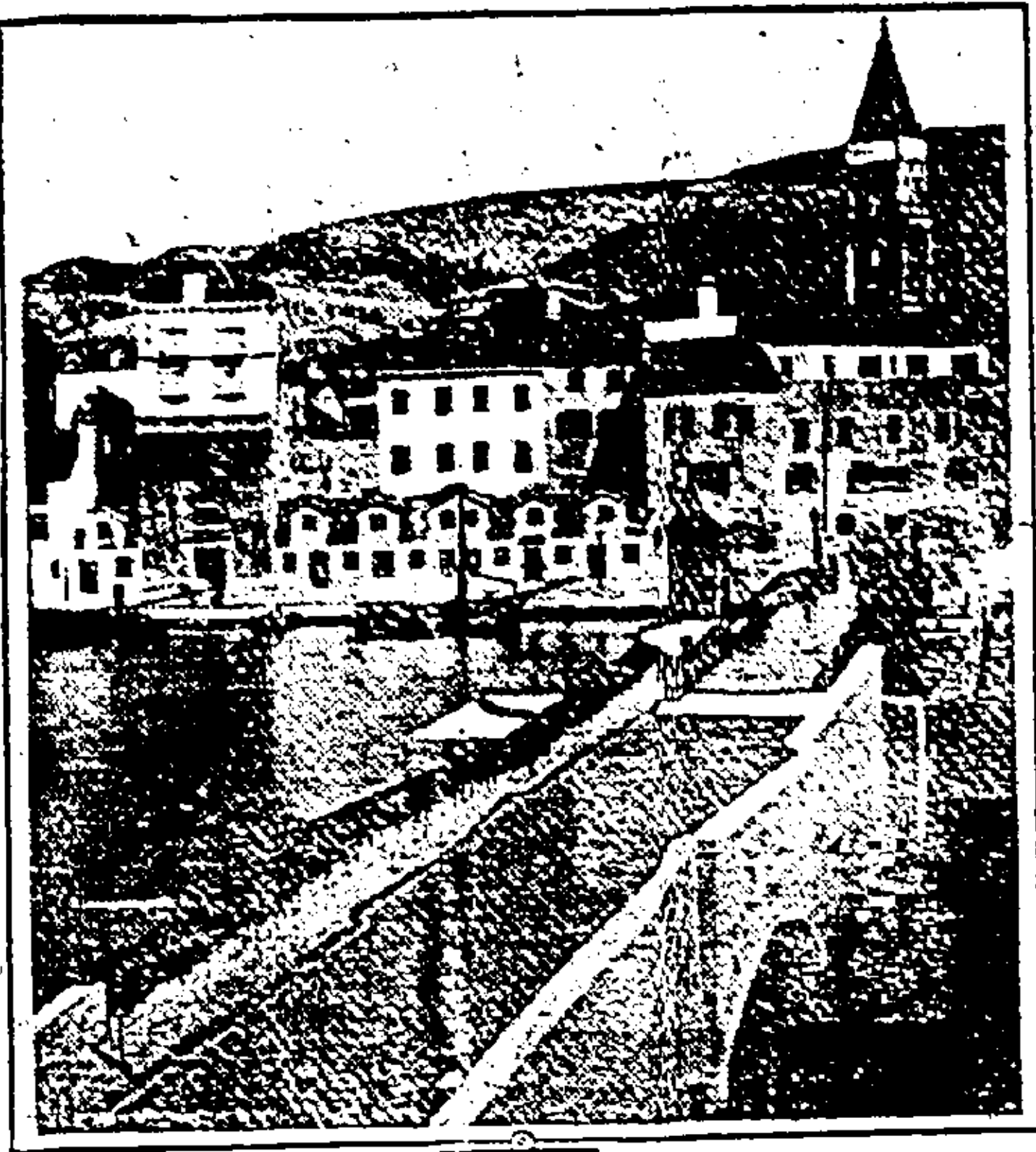
BEST CARS, PROMPT SERVICE.

MODERATE PRICES.

RING UP THE FAMILIAR

977.

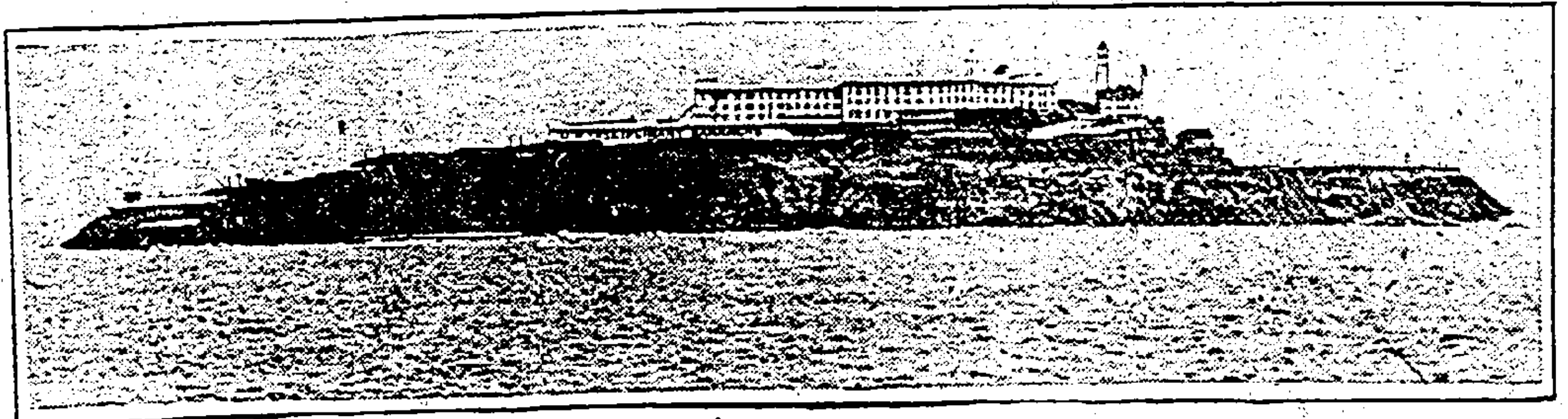




The above pictures are of special interest in view of the acute situation which still exists on the Dalmatian Coast. The first shows the bridge over which U.S. marines entered the town of Trau, when they sent the Italians out. The second is a view of Spalato, occupied by the Americans and later vacated. The third is a picture of one of the Fiume demonstrations for Italian rule, which started all the trouble.



This photograph of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany was taken on the Isle of Wieringen, where "Little Willie" in exile, takes great delight in motor-cycling.



The above picture shows America's largest Service Prison, which is situated on an island and closely guarded.

#### GREATER COAL OUTPUT.

#### NEED OF SOUND ECONOMIC DOCTRINE.

In view of the recent decrease in the price of coal at Home the following article will be of interest:

The forces that bring about an increase of coal production when demand exceeds supply are once more beginning to operate. Pits that were closed in war-time will be reopened, new collieries will be started—arrangements are now in progress for the sinking of shafts—and the working areas in many mines are being enlarged with the object of increasing the number of working places. When the war took many men from the mines, the working areas were allowed to contract until, in the language of the mine, there was just sufficient pit room for the men actually employed. On the return of the men to industry some coal companies suggested the adoption of the multiple shift system as a means of providing working places and increasing production. The suggestion did not find favour with the miners. At that time some coal companies made arrangements for the opening out of new seams. Time, however, is required for this work, and an even longer time is required when shafts must be sunk. Progress is not so slow in the enlargement of the working areas of seams now being worked. Every week an increase of working places may be recorded. But the gains accruing from this extension have so far been more than offset by the reduction of working hours in accordance with the report of the Coal Commission, the large amount of absenteeism during holidays, and the number

large number of men. Given peace in the industry, a steady increase of production might be anticipated.

While the total production may be expected to increase, an increase of the output of the individual miner cannot be looked for. The miners admitted that their produce in a seven-hour day would not equal that of the eight-hour day when they insisted on a wage advance proportionate to the reduction of working time. The minimum wage puts the piece-worker on the less productive system of payment by time, and in the present state of public opinion this is likely to continue for a long time. If the rate were fixed at a lower figure efficiency might be promoted. A further improvement would result if, instead of payment by time, piece-rates were fixed at such a

figure that the worker could with average exertion earn what is regarded as the minimum wage. Conditions of a temporary nature arise from time to time in a working place, by which the miner's earnings are reduced, say, by £1. Instead of putting the man on the minimum wage for a week or fortnight, the employer might give him a bounty of £1, leaving unimpaired the incentive to large output. If this system were generally adopted machinery would be required for the fixing of the bounty or the special piece-rates. The system, however, could first be applied to the simpler cases, and its extension to others would follow naturally.

A third factor checking an increase of the output of the individual is the belief, general among workmen, that the less work a man does the more work will there be for the unemployed.

The effect of this belief on output cannot be exactly measured, but it is plainly seen when it prevents bodies of men from working overtime. It is creditable to workmen in employment that they should show sympathy with those out of work, but they should make sure that the remedies they adopt for the evil will do good, not harm. A decrease of the output of the individual must increase the cost of production, and eventually bring about a contraction of industry and an increase of unemployment. An increase of output obviously produces the opposite result.

The question, then, is how to get this belief out of the mind of the workers. It can only be done by education. While the nation displays complete indifference to the need of spreading among the people sound economic doctrines, the Socialist

Party are sparing neither trouble nor expense to implant their ideas in the minds of the class whose goodwill is essential to industrial prosperity. Ruskin College and the Central Labour College turn out young men who incessantly talk of the capitalists appropriating wealth that properly belongs to the workers; other workers' educational agencies cooperate in spreading the same doctrines, and a vigorous propaganda is thus maintained in all the populous centres. The State cannot move on the same lines, but it could establish schools and start classes for instructing working men in the principles that govern the production and distribution of wealth. When working men have been taught to trace that cause and effect in the economic sphere the pernicious part of the Socialist creed will lose much of its attraction.

#### BREVITIES.

A favourite wedding day in Scotland is December 31, so that the young couple can leave their old life with the old year and begin their married life with a new one.

In Chicago a certain saloon displayed for years a large sign reading, "Free beer to-morrow." Those who read the sign Monday and asked for a free drink Tuesday were requested to read the sign again.

The French Ministry of Agriculture after a careful survey of the devastated regions in the northern part of the country, estimates that all but a very small percentage of the land that was formerly devoted to cultivation can be brought back to a productive state within a period of perhaps four years.

Girls in England are said to have grown larger during the war. Waists now measure on an average 26 to 28 inches, while 7 1-2 in gloves and sizes 7 and 8 in shoes, are sold.

#### A LIGHTNING PHOTOGRAPH.

The body of Percival Simpson, killed by lightning while standing under a large elm tree bore a perfect outline of the tree and its branches, burned into the skin.

#### A LEAD BY Ceylon.

It is proposed by the Ceylon Government to present all officers, non-commissioned officers and men who voluntarily left Ceylon for service overseas in or with the fighting forces of the Empire a suitably-inscribed medallion as a memento of their services, but not to be worn as a decoration.

#### DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

#### Tom Couldn't See Anything To Laugh At.

BY ALLMAN.

